

RETRIBUTION.

If the North is not wholly given up to believe & do, that its destruction may be sure and entire, it is to be hoped that the experience it is now passing through, may teach it lessons of wisdom by which its future course may be shaped, and lead it to so detect all compromises of principle, that he who proposes one shall be looked upon as worse than a traitor. The experience that the North has had in the compromises it has made with the slave power, all go to prove that "honesty is the best policy," as well as best in principle—that while "righteousness exalteth a nation," any deviation from it is followed sooner or later by disastrous consequences.

The present condition of national affairs is demonstrating that not only in the past, but in the several details, that the compromises which the North has from time to time made with slavery—in fact, pretty much all the time—do not pay. They certainly do not pay morally, and as certainly do not pay pecuniarily. In the States which have already succeeded, and in others which are sure to go, a large amount of northern capital has been invested, and grievous complaints are made that some of these States so coolly walk out of the Union with territory to which it is alleged they have but a small claim, and leave the North in as bad a condition as the creditors of other absconding debtors. It is a hard case for one to lose his money whenever may be the circumstance, but when an investment is made for the purpose of carrying on a business venture in itself, the verdict which the public passer upon such loss, is very likely to be "Served him right."

It is related that a Frog who saw a Bull grazing in the meadow, admired his vast proportions, and was seized with a desire to equal him in bulk. He thereupon made great efforts to distend his skin, and so far succeeded as to burst himself in the attempt.

When the thirteen American colonies had established their independence, the seven years war through which they had passed had materially lessened their population, which was not over numerous when the war commenced. One would naturally have concluded that under such circumstances they would have desired above all things to settle down in the enjoyment of peace, and aim to finish to the extent of human perfectibility the government whose foundation stones they had laid. But that did not suit their ideas. Progression, with them, meant expansion; and their national greatness was to be calculated by the area of their territory. To begin with, they had ten times as much territory as they could occupy or profitably use, a diversity of soil and climate that ought to have more than satisfied a reasonable people, a large extent of seaboard washed by the Atlantic, and a stretch of inland seas like the lake of which no other country ever knew. But hardly had their government manifested the first evidence of stability, before a proposition was made to acquire more territory. To be sure, specious reasons were given why this should be procured by purchase or otherwise, and the reasons assigned were, that this nation might command the mouth of the Mississippi. And just as specious reasons have been given for every subsequent expansion of territory which has taken place either by purchase or conquest, extending even to the proposed annexation of Cuba, and the conquest of Central America. They have never experienced the least difficulty in finding reasons for acquiring all adjacent or neighboring territory, and there appeared to be a sufficient stock on hand to serve until the North Pole was annexed, and Cape Horn filibustered into the Union.

It is true the first purchase was made unwillingly by President Jefferson, who had constitutional scruples in regard to the matter; but the slave power insisted upon it, and he yielded. So in order to please slavery, fifteen million of dollars was paid to France for the territory of Louisiana, embracing what is now the State of Louisiana, and several States contiguous. Slavery next wanted Florida, and Florida was purchased of Spain for five million. She next demanded Texas, which was obtained at a cost of not less than twenty million; and afterward fifteen million was paid by treaty for New Mexico. Add to these some of the amount of interest paid on the Louisiana and Florida purchase money, and we have in round numbers Sixty-Five million of Dollars. This, however, was only the price of the seed—the cost of the Florida war and the removal of the Florida Indians; the cost of the Mexican war, and amount of payments made to the creditors of Texas; the value of soldiers' pensions and bounty lands; the payments to extinguish Indian titles in New Mexico, and the other exorbitant growing out of the North's obedience to slavery's demand to acquire new territory has cost the nation over Eight Hundred Million of Dollars—Six Hundred Million of which came out of northern pockets.

It now appears that the effort at expansion had gone a little too far, and before this nation had attained the size of Jumbo Bull, it met with the fate of the Frog in the fable. The States in which the North invested Six Hundred Million for the support of slavery, have seceded or will secede, and the money thus invested is a total loss. Grumbling about the injustice of it, will not help the matter or bring back the dollars. The North began the game by basing upon a measure about the constitutionality of which there were serious doubts, and for a purpose, and there ought to have been no doubt. Honesty would have paid better; an investment for the benefit of freedom would have brought more valuable returns, or even in such a case if the North had lost, they would have had the consolation of knowing that they had in a good cause—a consolation they cannot enjoy under the present circumstances.

Retribution has come upon them; they have lost the money they had paid; their governmental prestige is passing from them; commercial difficulties threaten them; manufacturing losses are knocking at the door. If they do not now experience punishment for every compromise of principle they have made, it will be because it is reserved for the future, when it will come with added force.

B. F. G., will find, on referring to the letters of B. G. Wright in the Bugle, extending over the last six or eight weeks, facts and arguments in favor of the right of Secession, based, not on the non-fulfillment of existing contracts, but upon the doctrine of State Sovereignty. We have not leisure to give our views in a private communication.

SPARKING OUT.—We are glad to be able to furnish Joshua R. Gidding's testimony against the rendition outrage in Cleveland. In these days of cringing and crawling, we were afraid that considerations of policy would seal the lips of the old man, but the utterances of "G." are laden with strong condemnation.

WHAT A WOMAN SAYS.

The following extract is from a letter recently received.

"We seem to be dwelling in this midst of a revolution. How little I thought when attending our anniversary that we should so soon see a formal dissolution of the Union. I hope it may prove a reality, for sooner or later it must come with all its consequences, and they may not yet be fully felt. I settle the question now, instead of leaving it a legacy of blood to their children."

"Why will men cry 'Save the Union!' when there is no Union save an empty name? The Republicans of Cleveland have paid their price for Union—they have brought their victim to the altar, and her blood be upon them! Let the wives and mothers of Cleveland note the fact. Their husbands and sons have sacrificed a woman upon the altar of slavery, virtually saying to the world, 'We drink to the health of the Union in her blood!' Ten years, yes, ten months since, and Cleveland would have said, 'Is thy servant a dog?' Yet the Republican party embodies the political anti-slavery of the land. Well may slavery's victims cry 'Save us from our friends!'"

"Then too, what a Legislature we have. Where did the people find so many fools? I have sometimes thought it a misfortune to be a woman, but I should despise the idea of man, if such is manhood."

NOT QUITE FULL ENOUGH.—Ex-President Tyler, who took the chair at the opening of the Washington Convention, made an anti-secessionist, Union-saving speech, in which he referred specifically to the several States that had seceded from the Union. Speaking of Pennsylvania he said:

"Then comes Pennsylvania, rich in revolutionary glory, bringing with her the deathless names of Franklin and Morris, and I trust ready to renew from the halls of Independence Hall the chimes of the old bell, which announced Freedom and Independence in former days."

It was a pity he did not quote the inscription upon the old bell, and urge the Convention to make no compromises which would interfere with its metallic injunction, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Perhaps such proclamation was not thought to be the best Union specific which the convention could recommend.

SHAMEFUL!!

Mr. Pillsbury and Mrs. Foster proposed to hold a Convention in Cleveland, the last hunting ground of Slavery. The following extract shows the result.

"I have looked most thoroughly into the Hall matters to day, and regret to be obliged to say that no hall can be had for you and such as you!"

"It is a disgrace to our professedly Anti-Slavery community, that you cannot be heard from pulpits and press; but the slave power reigns supreme."

A LAW ABIDING AND LAW WORSHIPING PEOPLE.—At a meeting recently held in Cincinnati to promote the better observance of the Sabbath, the Chairman, Stanley Matthews, after enumerating the several items of Sabbath desecration which prevailed in that city, made the following remarkable statement:

"The aim of the Committee is to suppress some of these evils; not, perhaps, on the ground of their irreligious or immoral tendencies per se, or because the Sabbath is binding on the consciences of men as an institution, but (and aside from all these considerations) because they are in violation of the laws upon the statute books of the State of Ohio." This they design to accomplish by organized public effort, by combining the intelligence and will of the whole community, so as to sustain those charged by the laws with their execution.

THE TABLE TURNING.—For twenty years past the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society have been advocating a dissolution of the Federal Union; first, as a measure necessary to clear the North of political support of slavery, and second, as a means to destroy the system. They have urged upon consideration of community the obvious fact that such a separation, while it would weaken slavery in the South, would greatly advance the interests of the North. In return for this preaching they were denounced as visionaries, fanatics, and traitors.

In the first article on our first page the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post advocates the very doctrine that abolitionists have been hooted at for defending—their unwearied, persistent action is beginning to produce its fruits; the little leaven is leaving the whole lump. The truths that were long since clear to abolitionists, politicians in their blindness failed to perceive; the scales are now falling from their eyes, and they are awakening to a consciousness that we have only told them the truth, though the time has not yet come for them to make such acknowledgments.

Yes, the North will be relieved "from an influence which has corrupted and demoralized our politics," and "freed from that clog on our actions, and clear of that dark blot, shall proceed on a career of glory and prosperity to which the world will offer no parallel." But we must not look for this too soon, not until we pass through the purgatory our complicity with slavery has created, not until the penalty is paid for violated laws.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.—In the recent report of the Board of Directors upon the condition of the School, they state that over twenty colored children were in attendance, and bear the following testimony to the general deportment of this class of pupils, and their aptness in learning.

"As far as we could discover the colored children learned as fast, were as well behaved, and seemed as comfortable as the whites. We saw no evidence of prejudice on account of color."

These children ought to be proud of the praise thus bestowed; and it would also be well for their parents to bear in mind, that an honest, industrious and intelligent colored man is always a living epistle in favor of equal rights.

A NIGHT SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

A Washington correspondent gives the following sketch:

A night session is a queer phenomenon. It is a school for amateur orators and politicians to rehearse their parts without the encouragement of an audience. The session begins at 7 P. M. The softed gas-light streams gently down through the embossed and spangled glass ceiling of the Hall, adorned with the coats of arms of thirty-three States, which once formed "this glorious Union." The speaker assumes the chair, and looks round upon a congregation of vaporous arm chairs, lined with red leather, and empty. He has before him a list in order, of the honorable gentlemen who have had the felicity to obtain the floor. First comes the honorable Mr. Leatherstocking, of Illinois. The gentleman rises in an unexpected part of the empty void, with a glass of water and two quires of manuscript before him, and begins. Behind him, before him, and around him, yawn the vacant arm-chairs. In the vast gallery are three dozen spectators scattered wide, whom curiosity has drawn to the capital to see what is going on. Three-nimble-fingered reporters in front of the speaker's desk are taking down accurately the speech of the honorable Leatherstocking. Four idle pages, in blue spencers and brass buttons are playing together in a corner. A few fugitive members drop in one after another, as the orator proceeds, and fall listlessly into their seats. The honorable Mr. Leatherstocking, of Illinois, goes on. He warms with his mighty theme. He has a sublime vision of the American flag, followed by a glimpse of the American flag, he turns all undimmed. He glows, he perspires, he expectorates. He draws his pocket handkerchief, and fiercely absorbs a half tumbler of the water before him. His voice rises, and resounds through the vast Hall, and roars into the silent passages and corridors, and disturbs the still evening air. His enormous exertions fatigue even the honorable Leatherstocking. He catches his breath, and grasps the back of his arm-chair. He fiercely swallows the remainder of his glass of water, claps his hands sharply, and one of the little blue Bucks of pages dances out to fill his tumbler. Now the honorable gentleman "goes in" for peroration. He swishes at his waistband. He strikes dramatic and perilous attitudes. He cracks his voice and tears his passion to tatters, to very tags. He fancies that his far-off, beloved Buncombe in Illinois is listening, and he redoubles his efforts. He has visions of "fraternal strife" and "fraternal blood." He closes in a grand burst and climax of eloquence, and sinks exhausted into his seat.

Next comes the honorable Mr. Dullbrains, of Connecticut. The Hon. Mr. D. has another two quires of paper, another glass of water, and another hour to invest in their consumption. The four pages, the three reporters, the twenty members, and the solitary Speaker, listen more or less inattentively to the dry argument of the Hon. Mr. Dullbrains. At length he has done, and the honorable Mr. Blatherkite, of Arkansas, assumes the floor. The Hon. Mr. Blatherkite makes a fierce "secession speech"—all about "Northern aggression," and "Southern wrong," and "secessions," and "secessions." The audience listen patiently—silent, but unconvinced. The Hon. Mr. Blatherkite at length gets through—and another—perhaps another, honorable member reads his speech to his own special Buncombe. The evening wane.—The hour of half past ten or eleven arrives—the small audience melts away slowly—one member after another takes his overcoat and hat and leaves—the four pages are drowsing in the arm chairs—three reporters also are attentive auditors—the martyred Speaker sits like a statue on a moment, not smiling, but with deeply injured expression of countenance—and, at length, the last speech to Buncombe is ended and the night session closed.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS—A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

A correspondent of the Chicago Democrat, in speaking of the hearing of Mrs. Jones, Cutler, and Gage before the Legislative Committee at Columbus, says:

"The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away for want of a place to stand, while hundreds more stood up two hours and a half without grumbling, to listen to what Spectator about the Union? No—something lying near the best interests of the race than even that; something long laughed at and despised, set aside with scorn by the pride of place or the vanity of beauty, treated coldly by the good, and hooted at by the vile. But its 'winter of discontent' was over, the glorious spring time seemed at last reached."

"Columbus has seldom seen so refined and intelligent an audience, as that which gathered round those earnest women, who had none of the charm of youth or beauty to challenge admiration, but whose heads were already sprinkled with the frosts of life's winter. Earnest, truthful, womanly, richly cultivated, by the experiences of practical life, those women, mothers, and two of them grandmothers, pleaded for the right of women to the fruit of her own genius, labor or skill, and for the married mother her right to be the joint guardian of her own offspring."

I wish I could give you even the faintest idea of the brilliancy of the scene, or the splendor of the triumph achieved over the legions of prejudice, the cohorts of injustice, and the old national guard of hoary conservatism. If the triumph of a prima donna is something to boast, what was the triumph of these self-sacrificing women, when not only the members of the committee but Senators and Members of the House, crowded around them with congratulations and assurances that their able and earnest arguments had fully prevailed, and the prayers of their petitioners must be granted."

SURRENDERED.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—The Little Rock Arsenal, containing 9,000 stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including Capt. Bragg's Battery, surrendered to the State authorities yesterday, and has been garrisoned by 100 volunteers.

HARRINGTON!

Is for sale by

MRS. H. F. M. BROWN,

288 Superior St., Cleveland, O.

Price, \$1.25. Postage 25 cents.

BOOKS AT COST.

Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, 288 Superior St., (a few doors east of the Public Square,) Cleveland, O., has for sale a general assortment of

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS,

Among which are:

Shamsh in Pursuit of Freedom. \$1.25. James Redpath's Life of John Brown. \$1.00. Harper's Impending Crisis. \$1.00. Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Lyander Spooner. 50 cents. Echoes of Harper's Ferry. \$1.25; and a variety of other Books, all of which will be sold 30 per cent less than the retail price.

NEW BOOKS:

The subscriber has now got on a Complete Assortment, and is prepared to furnish everything in the line of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND WALL-PAPER!

Foley's Celebrated Gold Pens, All Wanted to give Satisfaction. Spencer's Writing Books—Wholesale and Retail. Books of the American Sunday School Union; Bibles, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, and all kinds of Theological, Historical, Poetical, Scientific, and

Miscellaneous Books.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Best quality of Writing-Paper, at Wholesale or Retail. Blank-Books, Memorandums, Pass-Books, and everything else pertaining to the business. J. McMillan, Salem, Oct. 27, 1860.

It was working against his will when a union was formed between the Puritans of New England, and the Cavaliers of Virginia. He has asserted his supremacy by breaking it up—by hot 181 of agita attempt to thwart his plans.

ARE WE NOT A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE? WHO DISPUTES IT?

The Gospel has been preached all over the State of Delaware for more than a hundred years, and in this year of Our Lord, 1861, petitions have been sent in to our Legislature now in session, asking the passage of a law to prohibit negro men holding real estate! Many persons here are curious to know how many such heathen are yet left in the State? We would also like to know what those petitioners would have the Legislature do with those negroes who have been frugal and industrious enough already to own farms, houses, lots, &c. &c. Do they desire this property to be taken away from the negroes, who have bought and paid for it, and have it given over to the petitioner? Would it not be well, also, to ask the honorable Legislature to enact that whenever any negro is suspected of having a dollar in his possession it shall be lawful for any white man to seize and search him, and if money be found in his possession to take it away and appropriate it to his own use and behoof forever? and also; that when any negro has more corn meal and bacon than will suffice for his own use through the day, it shall be lawful for any white man to seize and appropriate it to his own use? These amendments are as just and honest as the original bill would be, and it may be if the Legislature will only enact them into laws, that the Great Ruler of the Universe will exalt us as a State above all the nations of the earth! We commend the subject to the attention of the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, and it may be that the Honorable Senator Bayard and the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke and other honorable and Rev. gentlemen will come down to Dover to expatiate on the righteousness and justice of such measures!

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 20th, 1860—Train leaves Alliance as follows:

GOING WEST.	
Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh:	1.40 a m
Express Train leaves Pittsburgh:	1.40 p m
Arriving in Chicago:	10.40 a m
Alliance Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh:	9.40 p m
Arriving in Chicago:	11.40 p m
GOING EAST.	
Mail Train leaves Chicago:	6.50 p m
Express Train leaves Chicago:	11.30 p m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	12.25 p m
Express Train leaves Chicago:	12.50 p m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	3.40 p m
Express Train leaves Chicago:	6.10 a m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	10.40 p m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	11.09 p m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	11.35 p m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	2.30 a m
Alliance Accommodation leaves Alliance:	4.50 a m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	6.45 a m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	7.25 a m
Arriving in Pittsburgh:	11.40 a m

MISS FENN.

Who has just closed her first term of Musical Instruction, is encouraged by the satisfaction she has given and the patronage she has received, to announce that she will commence her second term the first week in January.

She will give instruction in both Vocal and Instrumental Music, and will be happy to meet those who desire to consult with her at Hall's Music Store.

Refer to Messrs. Allen Boyle, or J. C. Whinery.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Isaac Treacott is duly authorized to receive all monies on account of subscriptions on the Bugle.

The Bugle can be obtained, every Friday, at Isaac Treacott's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

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THE CLOSING OF THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

GRAND RALLY AT THE BROADWAY

CLOTH AND CLOTHING

HOUSE.

Well known as the Largest and Cheapest Clothing House in the Country, Celebrated for its

CHOICE STYLES OF GOODS!

FASHIONABLE CUT!

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We keep no Eastern Work. Every Garment made up here by Superior Workmen, of Goods bought directly of the Manufacturers and Importers, and Warranted well made.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

Sign of the American Flag, Street's Block, BROADWAY, SALEM, OHIO.

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